## WASHINGTON

Passage in the Senate of the Bill Excluding the Votes of Certain Southern States from the Electoral College.

Mr. Trumbull's Substitute for the Redemption of Compound Interest Notes.

Debate in the House on the Bill for the Reduction of the Army.

Distribution of the Reward to the Captors of Jeff Devis.

WASH INGTON, June 10, 1868.

The Democratic Nominations e democratic nominations in New York are still the I theme of discussion here, and anybody not hopeless ly biased must admit that the prevailing impresn is inevitable defeat for the party. All here conce de to Seymour the his hest ability, but declare that is unfortunate record during the rebellion must uin his chances of s'access in the Presidential contest. There is some 'alk of a strong effort to induce Seymour to decline, even at this late period, and allow Chase or some other candidate who would give hore of success to be substituted on the ticket with Blair. It is argued that/if all the conservative papers which secretly oprose Seymour's nomination through patriotic and not personal motives would urge him to withdraw might yet be, induced to quit the field and give his b early support, to Chase. On the other hand, it is sugged that it is too late for such a movement and Must if it now were not Mr. Chase would not be sure for the nomination by Seymour's withdrawal. Some of the enthusiastic Chase men even and worste a convention of conservative repub-licans and moderate democrats and a nomination of the Chief Justice anyhow. They say that such step would force the Albany Regency to adopt Chase even yet, and that thus the republic could be saved from four years more of radical rule and misgovern-ment. The chief difficulty in the way of this plan is the getting together of the Convention again to arrange a new nomination. This could be obviated by no address from the National Committee, sanctioned by Seymour, representing that the popular demand seemed to be for some stronger candidate. ensibility of nominating Chase, and urge the various state Conventions to assemble and ratify the

Report of the Seante Committee on Commerce

The Senate Committee on Commerce, through Mr. Morgan, made to-day a report upon the draft of a section prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury for incorporation into one of the fiscal bills, together with a communication from the Secretary recom-mending the repeal of all acts and parts of acts which authorize the abatement, reduction or return of daties on the amount of damages occurring destruction by fire or other cause after reaching port, and which are yet in the custody of customs of New York, as those upon the whole afford the st satisfactory data, with a view of reaching a correct conclusion on this subject. From these it appears that there was received for duties in the district of New York during the year 1867 the sum of \$114,786,259, and that the agthat port during the same period was \$678,264, or an allowance of less than sixty cents in the hundred dollars of duties paid. The committee believe that this percentage is too small to tempt importers systematically to defraud the government; they also believe that allowances for damages on imported merchandise and doubtless are, exceptional cases of impositions confined, generally, however, to certain articles or classes; but these cannot impair the rightfulness of honest claims, though they may well incite to stricter scrutiny on the part of customs officers. An amendment similar in tenor to the rule observed by marine insurance companies, which limits allowance to centum, might with advantage be made to This would discourage frivolou by the Secretary of the Treasury that the percentage of allowances for damages is larger at the other ports named by him-Philadelphia and Boston-than at New York; but this is a fault not of the law, but of its administration. The committee are o opinion that the proposed section should not be incorporated into the law.

Senator Sherman's Funding Bill.

Senator Sherman is very sanguine about the suc-cess of his Funding bill, but it is the general opinion this session. It will give rise to considerable discussion in the Senate and will meet with much oppomembers are averse to considering financial measures, and the general spirit to adjourn will defeat many similar projects now pending.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill a Law.

The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau has become a law without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired. Minister Johnson and the Alabama Claims

Reversy Johnson, the new Minister to Eng-land, has received his instructions from the State Department and will leave New York in the next steamer. In the matter of the Alabama claims it is understood that Minister Johnson is instructed to make a bold stand and insist upon a

The President to-day nominated to the Senate James Sheily, to be Agent for the Finthead Indians,

of the Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon,
Billitary Appointment by the President.

The President has appointed Lieutemant Colonel Converneur Carr colonel by brevet "for gallantry at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864."
Colonel Carr commanded the One Hundred and
Sixty-fifth Volunteer (Second Duryce's Zonaves) battanon, and was severely wounded at the siege of Post Hudson and the Sabine Cross Roads, the first

fight of the disastrous Red river campaign. When Congress Will Adjourn. It is the general opinion among Senators and mem-bers that as soon as the delegations from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alahama and Louisiana have arrived here and been admitted Congress will adjourn. The disposition is not to adjourn until all

Those States are admitted.

Public Lands Disposed of in California. The local land office at Stockton, Cal., reports to the General Land office a disposal of 169,901 acres of th e public lands during the month of May last. The

the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Fre-

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1868. COLORED SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H., called up the bill transferring the duties of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown to the trustees of the public schools, which was passed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter of resig-

nation from Senator Johnson.
RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABBOAD.

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., moved to make the bill to protect the rights of Americans citizen abroad the special order for Monday next at one o'clock.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., suggested that the motion be deferred until the Chairman of the Committee en Foreign Affairs (Mr. Sumner) should be present.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., hoped the motion would

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed—22 to 8.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI BIVER AT ROCK

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lows, called up the bill to bridge the Mississippi river.

After some verbal amendments an amendment by Mr. Morshill, (rep.) of Vt., providing that the expense shall not exceed \$1,000,000, was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., was aware that the person in charge of the arsenal at Rock Island was very enthusastic on the subject of this institution, and that several militons would prebably be asked for its improvement, but, disavowing sectional motives, he hoped Senators would not favor any further expenditure upon it. The armery at Springfield could nurnish all the arms that will be required.

Mr. Harlan was willing to say that the institution would not ask any appropriation not recommended by the committee of which the Senator was chairman.

Mr. Yates, (rep.) of Ill., advocated the bill, which

by the committee of which the Senator was charman.

Mr. Yates. (rep.) of Ill., advocated the bill, which
was passed 25 to 10.

The Temporary Loan Bill.

Mr. Cattell, (rep.) of N. J., again called up his
bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan
certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound
interest notes.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following
as a substitute:—
That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the re-

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following as a substitute:—

That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the compound interest notes, and saving the unnecessary payment of the interest and reducing the public debt, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make the sale of \$10,00,000 of surplus coin in the Treasury of the United States on the first Monday in the month of August next and on the first Monday of every month thereafter till the amount of coin in the Treasury, exclusive of that for which gold certificates are deposited shall have been given, shall have been reduced to the sum of \$40,000,000, the sale to be made in the manner following:—The Secretary shall give tive days' public notice in one daily newspaper published in each of the cities of Washington and New York that sealed proposals for \$10,000,000 of coin will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the pointed for the sale. Such proposals shall be the day appointed for the sale. Such proposals shall be opened by him in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice. No proposal shall be received unless accompanied by a certificate deposit in the Treasury of the United States of tive per cent currency of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which shall be received unless accompanied by a certificate deposit in the Treasury of the United States of the coin in currency or the accepted for the coin in currency or compound interest accrued thereon. When the compound interest notes are received they shall be cancelled by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the currency received the shall purchase and cancel any interest bearing indebtedness of the United States, paying therefor not exceeding its current market value at the time. None but the highest bid shall be accepted for the gold, and, in case of different bids these shall be received they shall be cancelled by the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to reject

accepted only pro rata; and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to reject all or any bids if deemed by him less than the fair value of gold at the time.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if he had followed his own inclinations he would have named an amount much lower than forty millions, but since Congress had manifested a disposition to keep more than twice that amount in the Treasury he thought much would be accomplished by the passage of the substitute. He produced a statement from the Treasury Department of the amount of gold in the Treasury each month for the last two years, including deposits for which certificates have been issued; deducting the latter, the average for the last year exceeded eighty-three millions, and the amount for which certificates have been issued was over twenty millions, over one hundred millions lying lidle in the Treasury for the last year. The average for the preceding year was about the same amount. The amount of currency lying in the Treasury for the same length of time was over \$34,000,000. Altogether some \$150,000,000 in currency value had lain idle for the last twelve months. The amount of indebtedness upon which we have agreed to pay the interest in gold was \$220,827,841 80. Assuming that six per cent interest in coin was to be paid upon the whole indebtedness on the first of June last; that we have agreed to pay in coin the whole amount of the interest would be \$121,000,000, that more is received in gold every year from duties than the amount of interest to be paid in gold. Fifty millions more in gold had been received during the last year reported than the amount of gold interest due due in the coming year. This being so, he saw no necessity for retaining on hand forty millions, though he had proposed only to dispose of the excess over forty millions, which he thought would be a saving to the United States of many millions. During the last year by this disposition of the gold we had on hand we might have saved at least six millions, which in forner times would

VOIES OF UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Without further discussion on the bill, at the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, Mr. Edmund's bill, excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized, was taken up.

Mr. Edmund's (rep.) of V., explained the bill and said he supposed there was no doubt that its provisions were clearly within the constitutional powers of Congress. Its object was to avoid any contest as to the acceptance of votes in the Electoral College. Proceeding to reply to recent remarks of Mr. Trumbuli upon the bill, he read from the Globe an expression of opinion by that Senator before the election of 1884, "that if that election should be decided by the vote of Louisiana it would be illegal unless a declaratory law was first passed." That, he said, was the purpose of this law, providing in advance the rules which shall govern in the Electoral College. He also quoted Senators Reverdy Johnson, Davis, of Ky., and Doointie to the same effect. Referring to Mr. Buckalew's remarks of last evening.

which shall govern in the Electoral College, He also quoted Senators Reverdy Johnson, Davis, of Ky., and Dooiutie to the same effect. Referring to Mr. Buckalew's remarks of last evening, he denied that Congress had compelled any of the Southern States to reorganize themselves. Congress had left the matter free of choice to the whole body of the population, not excluding, as that Senator would wish to do, one-half of the population from the formation of the institutions under which they are to live. He reiterated his argument as to the necessity of Congress determining which of the two organizations is the legal State government.

Mr. Davis, dem.) of Ky., admitted that there could be only one State government in a State, but contended that the legitimate government could be that alone which was formed by the people, untrammelied by Congressional dictation. He misisted also that Congress by numerous acts and declarations had recognized as legitimate all the State governments existing in the south at the termination of the war, and therefore that in case two sets of electors should present themsetves from such states, the votes of those only should be counted who were chosen under the government so formed by the people, and the country would see to it that the votes of the negro organization should not be received. He called attention to the language of the resolution under discussion, which speaks of States, and then goes on to prescribe the restrictions as to counting their electoral votes, which he claimed were wholly inconsistent with their existence as States under the constitution.

In reply to Mr. Davis' question, where Senators found authority for their claim of right to prescribe such restrictions, Mr. Howard in the constitution, Mr. Daxes, frep.) of Mo., said that Congress was given such authority by the clause in the constitution which provides that the number of electors of any State shall be equal to the number of senators and Representatives to which it may be entitled in Congress.

Mr. Davis replied that this fact was apparently an Mr. Davis replied that this fact was apparently an ill mitable power capable of covering everything, and as to the second, Congress had no discretion to de ermine the number of Senators and Representatives to which a State is entitled, for the constitution explicitly fixes the number. He proceeded to denounce the principles and policy of the radical party; that the white people of the whole country would never subjust to a government headed even by a vaunted would be military dictator, or acknowledge the legality of an election based upon near o suffrage or controlled by military force. The resistance would not be by violent means, but by the irresistible moral force of the vast majority of the white people of the country. He concluded by saying that the ides of March would see the funeral of the republican party.

the public lands during the month of May last. The case is sales yielded \$50,830.

Promotion of an Old Army Officer.

Col one I Isaac W. D. Reeves, of the Thirteenth United Isaac W. D. Reeves, to be brigadier general. It is present in command of the Sun R Wer District. Montana Territory. Colonel Reeves is a Very old army officer.

Navy Bulletin.

Chief Engin Cer John S. Albert has been detached from duty at X ew York and ordered to the Powhatan and to do a "By sa geet engineer of the South Pacific squadron," and Chief Engineer William J. Lamdine has been detached from the Fowhatan and ordered to New York. First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth it a been detached from the Bavais Station at Mound City. Ill., and ordered to the Dacotah. Pirst Assistant Ungineer J. W. DeKroft has been ordered to the na val station at Mound City. The same should the Sunator Intervention of the republican party with elevating the humblest of many find would never die. He wished for the pencil of liogarth to depict the scene he had lately witnessed in the Democratic Convention. Sheet which has been detached from the Bavais and ordered to New York. First Assistant Engineer J. W. DeKroft has been detached from the Bavais Station at Mound City. Ill., and ordered to the Dacotah. Pirst Assistant Ungineer J. W. DeKroft has been ordered to the na val station at Mound City. Engineer J. W. DeKroft has been ordered to the na val station at Mound City. Sheet and the power of the month is prophecy of the destruction of the republican party with elevation of the republican party in sold the South Party in 1304 had come to hought, and said the republican party in 1304 had come to hought, and said the republican party in 1304 had come to hought, and said the republican party in 1304 had come to hought, and said the republican party in 1304 had come to hought, and said the republican party in 1304 had come to houg

They will give you the protection that Forrest gave the negro at Fort Pillow. The republican party had chethed the loyal men of the South with the ballot. Let the democrate take it away if they could; it is sealed with the signet of freedmen, and I charge you, lay not your hand upon it. Never would the democratic party again have power in this nation, unless they change their principles, and he was strengthened in y at opinion by the recent action of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Blair was as restless a spirit as? the raised discord in heaven. Mr. Seymour y and refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had refused the nomination as often as Caesar dir had caemocratic toker (okspir.g to Grant the meeting, in the city of N said to a democratic had not an advised by a nation, and thou, and quick as a fir had had as well as a nation; and quick as a fir had not had not he said. The had as well as a nation; and quick as a fir had not had not he askes of of General Dix. Alling Mr. Seymour that he had corplan asylums. The blood and in the askes of of General Dix. Alling Mr. Seymour that he had the had will not be comediated for six years, so that he could hardly have been presented at the Convention. He reminded the Senator, no matter how a rebell's hand may be recking with blood of the Union soldiers, the radical party is willing to receive him as soon as he professed repentance. He pronounced Grant possessed of none of the qualities of a soldier but courage and will, and asserted that but for an accident and for an abler

to go before it upon this principle. The question of greenbacks, or finance, of taxing bonds and all that, are unlimportant compared with this." That gentleman went before the Convention. Upon that letter he was nominated unanimously upon the first ballot. That issue was not to be obscured by attacks on General Grant, or by what may be said of the past; it would now be more important to talk of the future rebellion threatened by the democratic party. He would like to have heard the views of the Senator who supported these candidates upon this issue. The logical result of the platform was the same as that of General Blair's letter, declaring as it did the reconstruction act null and void. There was no escape from this conclusion, and he called upon Senators not to attempt to obscure, but to meet it boildy and bravely. He asked them whether repugnance could be pointed out between the platform and that letter?

Mr. Davis replied that the letter goes further than the platform goes or was intended to go.

Mr. Buckallew, (dem.) of Pa., referred to his speech of last night for answer. When the people in their sovereign capacity should pronounce in favor of the reconstruction laws they would be doubtless acquiesced in. In his opinion the world is governed by moral power, and the popular judgment in the coming election would be encacous to terminate this protracted dispute over reconstruction. In the case supposed of a democratic najority in the adhering States there would no longer be any attempt to muzzie the Supreme Court, and they would have its judgment upon the legality of this system which has been built up under military force. He believed that when the people had pronounced upon this subject there would be no furthedence and no necessity to resort to force to carry into execution the judgment when the people had pronounced upon this subject there would be not urthulence and no necessity for overlarming the reconstruction laws. The point made by the Senator from Indiana für. Morton was met by this platform itsel

could not, therefore, be permitted to vote in the Ecictoral College unless they should adopt that course in time. He proceeded to argue the question of the right of Congress to recognize a State government, quoting the Whale Island case, and claiming that the right of the two houses to decide what votes shall be received in the Electoral College necessarily follows the former. He insisted that there was no reason for adopting Mr. Edmunds' proposition naming the ten States which were to be required to have done certain acts as a prerequisite to being connted, and urged that a general plan should be adopted, rather than a partial and temporary one. If a temporary provision was to be adopted he preferred Mr. Drake's, declaring that 'no State heretofore in surrection shall be entitled,' Ac. That would include Tennessee, but not Maryland, while Mr. Edmunds' provision included neither.

Mr. Drake's asked when Maryland was in rebellion. Mr. GONKLING replied that General George B. McClellan had, with the acquescence of all the loyal people of America, swept away the Maryland Legislature because it and the State were really in open rebellion against the United States, although not so declared by proclamation. He denned that there was any want of precision or force in his bill, as asserted by some Senators.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Michigan, called the Senator's attention to the fact that the President and the democratic party claim that Congress has recognized the provisional governments established by the President.

Mr. CONKLING read the language of his substitute.

Mr. Coskills read to language of his shoulding, a government recognized by Congress as regular and permanent and not provisional.

Mr. Howard said the President and his party recognized those governments as not provisional, but permanent. Would the Senator leave that question ones. tion open?

Mr. Conkling said the fecognition required was by Congress, not the President. He saw no reason

Mr. Conkling said the fecognition required was by Congress, not the President. He saw no reason for doubt as to the meaning.

Mr. Drake opposed the amendment by Mr. Conkling on the ground that while based on the present existing state of things it fails to recognize it.

Mr. Conkling's amendment was then rejected—19 to 20.

CORPORATIONS UNDER UNITED STATES LAWS.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill in relation to the formation of corporations authorized by the laws of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At five o'clock the Senate took a recess until halfpast seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

Mr. Ramsey called up the bill establishing certain post routes in California, Delaware, Minnesota, Iowa and other States, which was passed.

\*\*MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.\*\*

A message from the President was read, enclosing a further account from the Secretary of State of recent transaction in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. EDMUNDS' bill in regard to votes in electoral colleges was again taken up.

Mr. Dakake modified his amendment by inserting after the word "State" the words "whose inhabitants were heretofore declared to be in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of August 16, 1861."

Mr. EDMUNDS said he perceived by the evening papers that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) was reported as declaring that Congress had no power to pass such a bill as the present one. He (Mr. Edmunds) had called attention this morning to the view expressed by that Senator, among others, four years ago, when the question of Louislams was before them, that Congress had power over this question precisely as this bill delares.

Mr. Davis remarked that what he had said in 25 was, that Congress had power to regulate the matter by appropriate legislation.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the Associated Press reporter would note exactly what the Senator did say, in order that his consistency inight be shown to the country.

Ar. Davis was sory the Senator gave himself

der that his consistency inight be shown to the country?

Mr. Davis was sorry the Senator gave himself cone. In about what the Associated Press said; he Mr. E. visi did not.

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Drake's amender dea, and was opposed to Mr.
Mr. TRUMB' deat.
Sertion of 'LL, (rep.) of III., again opposed the insertion of 'LL, (rep.) of III., again opposed the intheir regresser and the series of the series of

Mr. BUTLER—I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not know he was here.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass.

The next bill on the calendar was the House bill for the relief of L. Merchant & Co. and Peter Rose-grantz. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay those parties for cotton taken from them by the government authorities at Mobile, Ala., in April, 1865, shipped to New York and solid for the benefit of the government as, follows:—To Leander Merchant, \$100,412; to Peter Rosecrantz, \$39,253.

Without any discussion the bill was, after the report being read, laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass.

The next bill on the calendar, allowing to Captain A. G. Oliver \$2,010, government money stolen from Mm in May, 1864, was laid aside to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The next bill was for the relief of Dent, Vanline & Co., for provisions furnished to the Indians in Callfornia in 1851 and 1852. Without taking any action on it the committee rose, and the House proceeded to vote on the three bills just disposed of by the committee.

They were passed.

words "under the reconstruction laws."

His amendment was then rejected by a vote of 5 to 31.

The question recurring on the original resolution, Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to strike out the words "Florida and Arkansas." declaring the presence of these words an imputation upon those States while they have representatives here.

Mr. Edmunus replied, referring to articlee in democratic newspapers to show the purpose of the party to hold independent elections, and their threats of tunuit in the event of interference.

Mr. Trumrull replied, taking ground, as on a former occasion, against the resolution. The States were already represented. In his opinion it would imply doubt, and would cause confusion in March next and perhaps civil war.

Mr. WALSH, (rep.) of Fla., said in Florida reconstruction was more firmly settled than in any other reconstructed State. There was no trace there of a Johnsonian Legislature or Governor, David S. Walker, the late Governor, having given up the archives of the State and the time of the former members of the Legislature having expired.

Messrs. Williams and Wilson offered substitutes, but withdrew them subsequently.

Mr. Wilson said North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana will probably be represented the constitutional amendment and endorsing the new revolutionary ticket. The House of Representatives of Georgia was democratic and therefore that State, with Virginia, Massissippi and Texas, would probably be represented.

Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Conn., moved to substitute for the enumeration of the States the words, "such States as by reason of the participation of their inhabitants in the late rebellion shall not be represented in either branch of the Fortiett Congress at or before the third day of November, A. D. 1868." The substitute was rejected.

Mr. Conness moved to recommit. Rejected.

Mr. Donness moved to recommit. Rejected.

Mr. Donness moved to fecondment on the second reading and, after opposition by Messrs. Williams and Howard, it was rejected—17 to 18.

llams and Howard, it was rejected—17 to 18.

Mr. Dhake renewed his amendment, which was rejected—5 to 29.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Nev.. moved to strike out the names of the States and insert the words, "the States lately in rebellion and not now represented in Congress." Agreed to—24 to 14.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the last clause of the bill requiring that such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress. Rejected.

The bill then passed—28 to 5—a party vote, save that Henderson voted nay, with the democrats. The bill as passed is as follows:—

Resolved, &c., That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf shall have since the fourth day of March, 1897, adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have been organized and shall be no peration, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

At half-past ten o'clock the Senate adjourned.

At half-past ten o'clock the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1868. Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to extend to the 1st of January, 1869, the time for colecting the direct tax in the South. Passed.

The House proceeded as the business of the morning hour to the consideration of the bill reported rom the Committee on Claims to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President

distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the committee, explained and advocated the bill at considerable length. He said that the committee would not have felt justfled in reporting the bill had it not been for the precedent set in the Booth case, because the officers and men among whom the reward was to be divided had simply been acting in the line of their duty. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Biair, of Michigan, Stokes, Logan and Hopkins approved of the principle of the bill apportioning the reward according to the monthly pay of the officers and men, while Messrs. Biair, Upson and Driggs claimed a larger share of the reward for Lieutenant Colonel Prichard.

The bill was then passed. It allows to General

claimed a larger share of the reward for Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard.

The bill was then passed. It allows to General James H. Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan kayalry; Lieutenant Colonel Harnden, of the First Wisconsin cavalry, and Captain Yeoman, of the First Ohio cavalry, \$3,000 each; and the balance of the \$100,000 to the officers and men of the Fourth Michigan cavalry and the First Wisconsin cavalry and or other regiments who participated in the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis. THE UNITED STATES POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company and to establish a postal telegraph system. Referred to the Post Office Committee. It incorporates Gardner G. Huboard, Samuel W. Bates, Estes Howe and their associates a body politic and corporate, with a capital stock of \$400,000; the Postmaster General to make a ten years' contract for the transmission of messages. The eighth section provides that if the

messages. The eighth section provides that it to company shall not make the contract within six months its incorporation shall be void.

THE SALE OF UNITED STATES BONES.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making certain regulations as to the public debt, providing that no commission shall be allowed for the sale or negotiation of United States bonds, &c., shall cease with the passage of the bill, except for the conversion of Treasury notes into five-twenty bonds. Ordered to be printed and recommitteed.

SALE OF DAMAGES PIERARMS AND ORDNANCE STORES. On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the Secretary of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the Secretary of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the Secretary of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the Secretary of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., offered his amendment of the consistency of the second of the Control of the Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., offered his amendment was rejected—yeas 58, nays 64.

The following are some of the most important provisions of the bill.—Facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Facilic States by tecopraphic of the Court House at Portland, Mr., \$50,000 in control of the Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Mr. GARFIELD, (re

Mr. BUTLER and that he had reasonable expectation that in the course of a few months there would be a vacancy in the office of general of the army, and the lieutenant general was to be kept as head of the army. There was no need of ten brigadier generals—the present number—and he, therefore, was in favor of reducing the number to six.

Mr. Garrible advocated the section of the bill, as reported, providing for eight brigadier generals. He was not willing to impose on the General of the Army the unpleasant duty of selecting six brigadier generals to be retained, and he did not believe that the members on this side of the House were willing to trust that duty to the President.

Mr. Paine moved to amend the amendment by providing that there shall be but six brigadier generals after the list of March, 1869, he president to designate them after the loth of March, 1869, and all others to be musiered out of service by the slast of March, 1869. He spoke in support of his amendment.

as follows:—Secor & Co. and Perine, Secor & Co., \$115,539; Harrison Loring, \$38,513; Atlantic Iron Works, of Boston, \$4,852; Avilla Adams, \$4,852; M. F. Merritt, \$4,852; Tominson, Harteepee & Co., \$15,171; Harian & Hollingsworth, \$38,513; Poole & Hunt, \$3,594.

Mr. Benjawin, (rep.) of Mo., moved to strike out the items for the Secors and M. F. Merritt. Rejected. Mr. Butles, (rep.) of Mass., closed the discussion. He alluded, in denial of the statements as to the great necessity of iron-clads, to the fact that in the most gallant engagement of the navy during the rebelion—the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson—there was not a single iron-clad. He also denied the statement that the country was under great obligations to Secor & Co. The country was under the greatest obligations to a member of this House from New York, who had at wanced the money, paying the whole expense out of his own pocket, in order to get the Montior built which met the Merrimac in Hampton Kong. Surgen.—Fere to Mr. Griswold.

Several Members.—"Name him."

Mr. Butler.—I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did

for him !"
Mr. BUTLER—I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did

They were passed.
The House then, at quarter past four, took a recess until half-past seven. The evening session is to be for bills from the Committee on Mintary Affairs.

Evening Session.

On motion of Mr. Garfield the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Garfield, from the same committee, reported a bill to declare the meaning of the several acts in relation to retired officers from the army. The bill provides that officers retired from active service in the volunteer service since the 19th of April. 1861, shall receive the same pay and allowances, &c., as if they had been retired from wounds or disabilities incurred while in the regular army. It also provides that retired officers of the army, except in time of war, shall not be assigned to duty except at the Military Academy and at certain colleges and universities, as provided in the act of July 28, 1865.

Mr. Garfield explained and advocated the bill, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Army and Navy Journal bearing on the subject and showing the distinctions made between officers of the regular army and of the volunteer army.

Mr. Garriero said he had no objection to the

to the office of Lieutenant General. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler also moved to amend the third section, which provides that no brevet appointment of general or lieutenant general shall be made, by striking out the words "of general or lieutenant general." Agreed to.

Mr. Pikk, (rep.) of Me., moved to add to the section the words. "except for meritorious service in

Mr. Pire, (rep.) of Me., moved to add to the section the words, "except for meritorious service in presence of the enemy." Agreed to.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., moved to strike out section four, which provides that there shall be but four major generals, and to insert in lieu thereof that there shall hereafter be but three major generals, to be designated by the General of the Army, without regard to seniority, and that all others shall be mustered out of service by the 1st of January next.

Mr. Hogan spoke in opposition to having so many general officers as is provided in the bill for an army of twenty-five thousand men.

Mr. Pire spoke in favor of cutting off all supernumeraries.

Mr. Pike spoke in layor of cutting on an super-numeraries.

Mr. Carr, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to amenu Mr. Butler's amendment by requiring the major generals to be designated by the President.

Mr. Munger, (dem.) of Ohio, asked whether the motion was for the purpose of securing General Grant in office.

Mr. Butler.—No, sir.

Mr. Munger.—Do I understand that this bill leaves General Grant and General Sherman in their

leaves General Grant and General Sherman in their present positions? Mr. BUTLER—Yes, sir. Mr. MUNGEN—I would as soon leave them out as

next.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment. If generals general set to be got rid of, he thought the bill should commence as well with the general or the lieutenant general as with inferior officers, unless it was that members did not choose to risk their popularity by striking at them.

Mr. Butlers said that he had reasonable expectation that in the course of a few months there would

ment.

Mr. Garrieto culogized the army as at present constituted, and declared that he would not by his voice or vote consent to strike down by brutal-force of numbers half the official staff of the army without disposing of the bill which is to come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate amendments to the bill in reference to the Rock Island bridge were taken up and con-Military Afairs, reported a bill providing for the pay of certain officers of the army, who performed ser-vices in the rank to which they were promoted, but who were prevented from being mustered in on ac-count of their commissions not having been received at the proper time. Agreed to. The House at half-past ten o'clock adjourned.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The centipedal drama of the "" hife Fawn" takes its farewell of New York at " hife Fawn" takes ing. It has been played and seven-hundred and seven-y live consecutive times, and its immediate preducersor the "Black Crook," four hundred and seventy-four times. Both spectacles combined gave en ployment to over two hundred and fifty persons, and, the receipts amounted to something over one million of dollars. Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett and calmer continue the management until thing over one million of dollars. Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett and 'salmer continue the management until the first of September, when Mr. Wheatley retires, and Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer become sole lessees and managers. On the 20th inst., under the supervision of Mr. Bateman, the theatre will, open with the opéra bouffe and the Parisian Salfet Troupe, when Offenbach's operas will be produced for the first time in this country in a manner fully equal to their representations in Europe. It is not as yet definitely settled by the management of not as yet definitely settled by the management of this theatre when they will open the regular dramatic season, as it will depend altogether upon the success of the opera bough. Some time during the season, however, they will produce a new piece, by Boucicault, and another by Charles Dickens, giving every attention to seenery, dresses, &c., for which is season, however, they will produce a new piece, by Boucicault, and another by Charles Dickens, giving every attention to seenery, dresses, &c., for which is described and the season of the season of the sense has long been characterized. Kelly & Leon's minister hall is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements during the absence of the ebony troupe, and will when completed be one of the largest and handsomest halls of the kind in the country.

"Solon Shingle" Owens contemplates an early professional trip to the Pacific States. Matince performances at present offer the only obstacle in the way of a pacific arrangement being effected between the redoubtable individual whose grandfather "fife into the revolution" and Manager Magnire, of San Francisco.

Mile, Rita Sangali, the only première danseuse.

into the revolution" and Manager magain.
Francisco.

Mile. Rita Sangali, the only première danseuse who now trips the "light fantastic" in "Humpty. Dumpty," receives for her services the magnificent sum of \$100 per week, besides about \$10 worth of flowers every night from her admirers.

The second gain night at the Central Park Garden disclosed the fact that all the fashionable loiks have not yet left the city.

Howard Giover's first matinée at Niblo's Garden to-day will pariake a little of the nature of opera, ballet, concertand symphony. The beneficialre will conduct in person.

Evening Session.

REFORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The House reassembled at half-past seven o'clock,
the business being reports from the Committee on
Military Affairs.

Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee
on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon
certain claims of the State of New York. It provides
for the appointment of three commissioners, not
residents of the State of New York, and of an army
officer not under the rank of colonel, to ascertain the
amount of money expended by that State in enrolling, organizing, transporting and paying troops
called into service of the United States on and after
the 15th of April, 1861.

Mr. Scopield, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill as
simply providing for a commission to see whether
there was not some person in New York who had
not some claim against the government.

Mr. Cullon, (rep.) of Ili, remarked that there was
a general law on the subject, and that this bill was
not necessary.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Iowa, argued that the bill

ballet, concertant symphony. The beneficiatre will conduct in person.

"Les Pieds de Montons" will, it is said, be soon revived at the now closed Forte St. Martin, Paris. It is probably supposed that when taken as a dose of theatrical amusement "sheep's trotters" will make the Parisians trot out their money about fast enough. Herr Leopold Auer, the famous violinist, has purchased for the sum of three hundred guineas one of the Straduarius violins (date 1711), from the Plowden collection, the whole of which was recently bought by Mr. Hart, the well known dealer of London.

The theatrical world will hear with regret of the decease of Mrs. Harriet Moreton Brookes, who expired in London on Thursday, the 11th of June, aged lifty-five. She was an actress of great ability, who had pursued the early part or her professional career in what are termed the "palmy dups" of the drama, and she held in vivid remembrance all the best artists of that time. Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of III., remarked that there was a general law on the subject, and that this bill was not necessary.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, argued that the bill was a proper and necessary one.

Mr. GARFIELD argued in support of the bill, saying that the same thing had been done in Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania and other States,

Messrs. Scofield and Cullom said there had been no such roving commissions in their States.

Mr. GARFIELD explained that the bill was to ascertain a variety of miscelianeous ciaims.

Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio, spoke against the bill as something unprecedented.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, explained that the claim arose out of the forwarding of militia to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, the troops not having been mustered into the service of the United States, and the claim therefore not being regular.

On motion of Mr. Garfield the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Garfield, from the same committee, reported

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

While firing a salute in honor of the democratic Thursday night, two men named Miller and Higgins were badly injured by the premature discharge of

were badly injured by the premature discharge of the cannon. Miller lost his right arm and sustained other injuries. Higgins lost two of his fingers.

The battalion of the New York Twenty-second regiment which was at Boston on a visit left that city for Providence yesterday morning.

The Lower Canada Eleven left Montreal for New York yesterday, to play the St. George Cricket Club of this city.

The Mohawk Lacrosse Club of Troy and the Senior American Lacrosse club are to play at Montreal on the 28th inst. Their principal object is to gain some insight into the game as played here.

A reverend gentleman of Montreal has been fined \$100 and damages for marrying a youth of sixteen years to a widow of forty-nine without due inquiry. The marriage has been annuiled.

The trustees of Turner's Retreat at Norwich,

The trustees of Turner's Retreat at Norwich, Conn., a State asylum for the cure of inebriates and opium eaters, organized yesterday at Wilton, where the institution is located, and elected for president Dr. J. Edward Turner, the founder of the first inebriate asylum in the world.

The mails on the Cumberland Valley Railroad are now carried as heretofore, the government having acceeded to the terms of the company.

Mr. Garrield said he had no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

After further discussion by Messrs, Mungen, Farnsworth, Garfield and Logan the bill was passed, with an amendment offered by Mr. Logan that no man shall be retired from the army against his will who is competent to perform his duty.

Mr. Garrield, from the same committee, reported a bill to reduce and fix the military peace establishment. The first section continues the office of General of the Army until a vacancy shall occur.

Mr. Wilson, of lowa, moved to strike out the section. Rejected.

Mr. Logan moved to amend by providing that, in case of vacancy, the duties of the office shall devolve on the officer next in rank. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal., moved that the office shall be discontinued, arguing that there was no use for it, so as to let the General of the Army remain quietly on his farm. Rejected.

Mr. Logan moved a like amendment to the second section as he offered to the first section, which refers to the office of Lieutenant General. Agreed to.

Mr. BULLER also moved to amend the third section. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT no published. States.—Desertion, non-support, &c., sufficient cause sublicity; no charge until divorce is obtained; advice free M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nasau street. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN any State without publicity or exposure. Good everywhere. Consultation free. No fees charged in advance. Success guaranteed. THOMAS DIKEMAN, Counsellor, 72 Broadway.

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A. PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FUR and Broker, 20) Broadway and 185 Fulton street.

Mr. Mungen—I would as soon leave them out as any private soldier.

Mr. Butler—One of them will go out next March.
Mr. Schenck opposed Mr. Butler's amendment.
He said he was no special admirer of General Haileck, whom he had always regarded as a paper general. He supposed no one thought of excluding either Meade, Sheridan or George H. Thomas, and for himself he was unwilling to see General Hancock excluded, because, though he never believed that Hancock would have made much of a President, he had certainly proved himself a respectable soldier. He was in favor of letting them down gracefully and considerately. The debate being closed the question was taken on Mr. Cary's amendment to Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was rejected. Mr. Butler's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Allison moved to amend section five by reducing the number of brigadier generals from eight to five.

Mr. Burles moved to strike out the section and to

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